Rheumatism

It has come to be an established and well known fact that Rheumatism cannot be cured by external applications atoms. Be however conceded by all authorities that the external application of a soothing and per the external application of a soothing and the prelating linament is of the greatest and the cured through the beautiful disease and must be cured through the blood.

blood, the poison, (lactic acid) which causes the disease, Applied externally, it relieves the pain immediately and greatly hastens and facilitate the cure by removing the irritation and aggravating effects consequent to this pain.
Wisard Oil cures Neuralgia in an incredibly abort time, Many cases of this disease of years standing have given way to the southing and penetraling effects of Wizard Oil and been permanently cured.

penetraling effects of Wizard Oil and been permanently cured.

Mrs. K. Betty, of Whitely, Tex., writes; I have had Rhiemmatism for ten years and vas nearly helpless. I tried several remedies and found no relief. I tried Hamilins Wisard Oil and one bottle cured me.

J. Coloway, of Omaha. Nob., writes lan. 1, 1900: My mother wastroubled with Facial Neutraligia for 13 years. She used six bottles of Hamilins Wizard Oil and it cured her. We are never without a bottle of it in the house.

There is only one Wizard Oil - Hamlins - name blown in the bottle. Signature "Hamlin Bres." on wrapper. Take no substitute. 50c. and \$1.00.

HAMLINS COUGH BALSAM

Neuralgia

Hamlins

WIZARD

## The Times-Dispatch

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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Daily, with Sun. without Sun Sun, edition only	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.26	\$ .60

All Unsigned Communications will be rejected.

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full Associated Press Service, the London Associated Press Service, the London Times War Service and the Hearst News General News Service and has its own correspondents throughout Virginia and North Carolina and in the leading cities of the country.

If you go to the mountains, seashore country, have The Times-Dispatch o with you.

City subscribers before leaving the city during the summer should notify their carrier or this office ('Phone 38). If you write, give both out-of-town and city addresses,

#### A Hint to the Committee.

The National Democratic Committee will meet in New York on Tuesday, and many questions of interest to the party will be brought up for discussion. We hope that committee will seriously consider rumor that has gained currency that the Democratic party this year is to use enormous sums of money in prosecuting the campaign. The Democratic party can be better than its constituents. fight, and of course it will be necessary to have money to carry on its work. But the committee should set its face reso lutely against any proposal to use a corruption fund. Much as we desire to see the Democratic ticket elected this year, we should infinitely prefer honorable defeat to purchased success. It would be a poor victory, indeed, for the Democracy, if gained by debauching the suffrage through a corrupt use of money, The mission of the Democratic party

is to promote the principles of Democracy, and Democracy means the rule of the people. If Democracy stands for anything, it stands for a pure, unpurchased cannot be better than its source. No party can be better han its constituents. No government can be better than its velt does not care to tackle at this time, voters. If we have a debauched sufrupt government, and there is no surer in the government printing office. But means of debauching the suffrage than it is a question which he has no right a corruption fund.

The Democratic party does not deserve to live, much less to triumph, if by the use of money it corrupts the members of its own household. It were as though the head of a family should debauch his own children. It is the business of the Democracy not only to protect and prepromote free government, and there can be it, such thing as free government if money is to be the controlling force in our

This matter is in the hands of the Naof the party is in its keeping. It is for the committee to say whether the claims of the Democracy will be submitted in honor and in rightcourness to a free and untrammeled electorate; whether it will sek to escort its candidate into the White House by the front door, marching under the banner of purity and merit, or to sneak him through the side door by bril: ery and corruption. If the Democrac cannot enter by the straight and narrow way of Democratic simplicity and honesty, better that it take to the woods There is no such thing as truse success at the expense of character.

## A Soft Impeachment.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Fair fax Herald, takes us to task for saying in reply to a question of a corresponden that Mr. Bryan voted for J. B. Weaver, the Populist nominee for the presidency "No one knows better than The Times-Dispatch." says the Herald, "that Mr. Bryan and other Nebraska Democrats voted for Weaver at the request of the chairman of the National Democratic committee, to prevent the electoral vote of that State from being cast for the Republican nominees,"

Of course, we have heard that explanation, and if we had been discussing the matter in the editorial columns and indulging in any criticism of Mr. Bryan idly have made a complete statement. But when the question was asked of the query editor: "Did Bryan ever vote against the national Democratic ticket?" the query editor replied that "in 1892. when Cleveland and Stevenson were the Democratic nominees. Mr. Bryan voted for J. B. Weaver, the Populist nominee for the presidency.

It was, a simple, direct answer to a

opportunity to do Justice to those whom we may unintentionally have wronged. Therefore, we thank our Fairfax contemporary for the opportunity of making this explanation, both in justice to The Times Dispatch and to Mr. Bryan.

#### Trans-Continental Roads in Russia.

Undismayed by the Japanese successes in the East, and by the apparent certainty of the loss of Vladivostok and Port Arthur, Russis is still building transcontinental lines as if there was no wa going on. Her last line is the all rail toute from Orenburg on the eastern boundary of European Asia and Tashkend This road will be twelve hundred mile long and nine hundred and sixty miles of it has already been completed. The middle link remains to be built, but will be open for work by next spring.

This does not look as if Russia was anticipating getting out of Asia, whether Japan is successful all along the line or not. The fact remains that Russia, with the irresistible force of the needs of her enormous population behind her, will certainly get an ice free port some where on the Pacific. At present Russia has a road running along the northern border of Persia, which passes through the great Asiatic cities of Bokhara, Khohand and Tashkend. This road is connected by steam ferries across the Caspian with the western shore of the Caspian. Baku is one of the greatest oil ports in the world, and has more than unusual interest by reason of the recent-report tha John D. Rockefeller has acquired it as well as the American oil fields. This road through Bokhara and Tashkend is about one hundred and fifty miles north of Afghanistan and parallels its northern border. A fact which is doubtless present in the minds of the British war office in their preparation for the prophesied Russian invasion of India.

It is a striking fact that though the general budget this year for public works was cut off almost entirely by reason of the expense of war in the East, Russia has none the less made the appropriations necessary to rapidly push this road

### Speak Out, Mr. President.

Referring again to the strike of the union bricklayers employed at the Washington barracks, the Post says that every effort is being made by the War Department to avoid the "open shop" issue, which has thus been precipitated. "There is but one bricklayer on the work," says the Post, "and he is George Taylor, the negro, who is the cause o the trouble. Captain Sewell has notified all the men available on the civi service list to report for work. He did not know how many were notified, perhaps fifty. It is always necessary to notify more than are needed, because in the time which clapses between the filing of the application and the call to work, many men go away or get jobs which they do not care to leave, If, out of the men on the civil service list, not enough are secured for the work, Captain Sewell intimated that he might call on the Civil Service Commission to help him find more men. Failing in that, Captain Sewell declined to say what steps he would take." It is reported from Oyster Bay that it

is not expected that the question will be presented to the President at all frage, we must inevitably have a cor- the doctrine when the issue was raised to dodge, no matter if he is in the midst of a campaign. The question is whether a man must be a member of a labor organization in order to be eligible to work for the government. If so, then the government may as well make a rule that in order to become its employe, a man must belong to some religious denomination or fraternal order. Whenever the government assumes that position the Constitution will be a dead let-

> President Roosevelt and we commend him . the admirable declaration of the national Democratic platform on this point, which says:

> "Constitutional guarantees are vicated whenever any chizen is denied the right to labor, acquire and enjoy prop clination may determine. Any denial thereof by individuals, organizations or governments should be summarily re-buted and punished." erty, or reside where interests

## A Wise Judge.

Several days ago we mentioned that Judge Feagin, of Birmingham, adopted a sensible and humane mode of dealing with young negro criminals. Instead of sending such a boy to the chain-gang, he gives him the option of being bound out to some good colored farmer, who enters into bond with the court to take good care of the boy, educate him and train him in habits of industry and good citizenship. The Norfolk Ledger heartly approves the plan, and the Staunton Disputch says;

and the Staunton Dispatch says;

"Judge Fesgin is an after-the-war graduate of the Washington and Lee University law school, and is pleasantly remembered by old students as a man of fine ability. He has evidently contributed toward the solution of a grave problem, and in a way to secure the co-operation of the better element of the colored race."

Judge Fesgin has set an example which

Judge Feagin has set an example which will doubtless be imitated elsewhere. Law because of his vote, we should undoubt- is said to be the perfection of common sense, and Judge Feagin is a good

## Keep Cool.

In dealing with the Malacca incident the English people have not displayed their usual common sense and conservatism. They have ranted and raved like threats against Russia without knowing simple, direct question, and such a the facts. If the Malacea was under sustinought as interpretenting Mr. Bryan picion Russia had a right to overhaul her never entered, we are sure, the head and to detain her until it should be as The Times-Dispatch is incapable know, traband goods in her hold. Russia now

ingly and purposely of misrepresenting tells Great Britain that she wil release any man, and we are always glad of the Malacca as soon as her character opportunity to do Justice to those whom shall have been established. That is a fadr proposal, and Great Britain must accept it.

It is not improbable that by and by some American vessel will be selzed under a similar suspicion, and if so it is to be hoped that the American people will possess their souls in calmness and patience until the facts shall have been established. If any American vessel undertakes to carry contraband goods, in violation of international law, Russia will have the right to overhaul her and reckon with her, and there will be no use in making a fuss about it. It is inconceivable that in the present crisis Russia will be hunting for troube with other nations. If she seizes vessels it will be because she has good reason for it, and if she makes mistakes she will doubt-

#### The University Meeting. \*

The meeting to be held at the University on Tuesday next, under the auspices of the Co-operative Education Commiscause of nonular education. There will be addresses by several of the most prominent educators in the State and discussion of many practical questions pertaining to the public schools.

The point we would emphasize at this time, however, is that the conference will be public, and all who feel an interest in the cause are cordially invited to be 

#### "The Prepared Place." (Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "I go to prepare a place for you."-St.

Is it not odd that the Master should prepare for the servant? This upsets all the ordinary course of procedure.

You are expecting, perhaps, some chosen friends. All your plans are made, and you have given orders to your servants, and told them what to do, as that all things may be in readiness for the invited guests. This is customary;

this is considered right,
But, our Lord Jesus Christ says to His ervants, and such poor, foolish, blundering, servants, too: "I, your Lord and Master, go to prepare a place for you.' It is quite in keeping with the method adopted by Him during His whole ministry just before He spoke this word: 'He took a towel girdeth Himself, and began to wash His disciples' feet," And when He had completed this lowly task, He said: "If I, then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet, ye ought also to wash one another's feet. I have given you an example." His whole life was one of humble service, and thought for others. Why, then, should we think it remarkable that the servant is prepared for by such a Master? It is only remarkable, when measured by our little standards and false relations; it is quite in keeping, perfectly and purely in harmony, with the Divine condescension which always washed, ruled and glorified the ministry of our Lord.

The next wonder is, that the Son of God should ever have occasion to "prepare" anything. To prepare means to get ready, to put in order, to look after arrangements, to have all things in due proportion, that the eye may be pleased, the ear satisfied, and all desires mat and filled.

Why, the Master talks as if there was a great deal of work for Him to do somewhere, and He must make haste and get it done! "Go to prepare." Can He, who fills infinitude and breathes eternity, have anything to do in ordering and ar-

ranging a place for His servent?
He accommodules Himself to us and our mode of thinking. He often steps out of His tabernace of glory and talks in our own little patois; makes a child of Himself that He may be understood in this little rickety nursery of this world. We are all in the cradle still; the mightiest speaker amongst us is only a lisping babbler; so, with tender natience He backs up His words, to convey to us a hint of His unutterable mean-

There are some things which only the ter and personal liberty will be at an Master can dd. Will you go and pre-end. pare summer for us? You might try. You have seen half a hundred su now, do you go and try to make the fifty-first come! You are a skilled workman; you have the organ of form largely developed; you have an eye for beauty; you can buy olls and paints, and colors, and canvas and brushes of all kinds; then, why do you not go and prepare summer for us?

The great Master, looking down upon this little wonder world of His, this basement story of His great building, says, "I am going to prepare summer for you." He makes no noise, no mistake, no discord, but He continually renews the face of the earth; and not a man in all this busy, boastful world can do it!

If the servant cannot prepare the sum mer, how could be prepare heaven? If the saint exhausts himself, when he lights a candle, how can he fill the great heavens with the morning, that shall melt into the glowing sunset?

Observe that always the servant has to wait for the Master. He can only follow the example set before him. The servant has no original ideas or force, The gervant is not a voice; only an echo, muddled, indistinct. Remember that, every now and then. Would that we did it every day! We have to stand back and let the Muster lead the way.

You can do something, perhaps, a hundred and more little things, and so you actually begin to think that you can do anything. When you have made one little resebud, or one ear of corn, advertise it, and let all the world come and examine it!

It is a personal word "for you," for me, for each of us.

Oh! wondrous thought! that after all

our oddness and foolishness, and sin, He still desires to "prepara a place" for us; to keep us near to Him. May this be the prayer of our hearts: "Prepare me, on Lord! for what Thou art preparing

It is stated in the Boston Herald that after the campaign opens in Massachu-

single speech outside its borders, will devote all his energy to the affairs of his own State and under no circum-

stances will depart from the rule. Commenting on the announcement, the New York Times says that if Mr. Lodge thinks it wise for him to confine his valuable efforts to Massachusetts, it would appear that he regards that State as not altogether safe for the Republicans. The Times further remarks that he has reason for his uncasiness, as the movement among the Republicans in support of Canadian reciprocity, which Mr. Lodge so savagely suppressed in the State Convention, has taken on new energy and it is quite likely that he regards it as directed expressly toward him. There have been several significant demonstrations in Massachusetts of late, and a genuine tariff reform sentiment seems to have taken hold of the people. It is too much to hope that Massachusotts will go Democratic, but the anti-Republican movement in that State is but another of the signs of the times, and shows that the Republican party begins the campaign under most distressful circumstances.

The optomistic Democrats, who are de lighted over the report that the Republicans have already given up New York and several other Eastern States, should remember before rejoicing too much that the Republicans are not in the habit of giving up anything that is not taken from them by main force.

The Clifton Forge Review takes this sensible view of things:

"Naturally all Virginians feel some interest in Richmond, the capital city, and dseire to see its people prosper, for what is good for Richmond is, or should b beneficial to the entire State."

Reforming a city, even one of the size of St. Louis, may prove to be an easier job for Mr. Folk than reforming such a State as Missouri will be for Governo Folk.

Why not call things by their right names? For instance, how many ordi nary folks know that an "oncologie" hospital is a place where they try to cure cancers.

imes-with the British lion roaring and the Emperor of Germany buckling on his sword, offensively and defensively as to Russia? Mr. Tom Watson, of Georgia, has no yet made up his mind about that Pop-

Great minds make up slowly. The National Democratic Committee may have to use the "want ad." columns before it gets through with its search for a chairman.

ulist race for the White House stakes.

#### WITH OUR RELIGIOUS CONTEMPORARIES

Knocking Persimmons.

It is always possible to show why w It is always possible to show why we did not get results. But that is not the point. In most secular walks of life, as in the spiritual world, "by their fruits ye shall know them." A business man was telling the president of his company of a young man who had started in to work for them. He told of this and that good trait. After he had finished, the older man inquired laconicality:

"Does he knock the persimmons?" "Does he knock the persimmons?"

The best and hardest workingman in the world was valueless for that business unless he secured for his employers the particular results for which he was hired. It would be a good thing for most of us to take a moment at the teginning of each day to ask ourselves what is the main result we are after in life, and at the close of each day, how many persimpons we have knockhow many persimmons we have knock-ed. It is possible to work all around a thing and never really touch it. That is not what we are here for,—Sunday School

## Climbers.

There is nothing more noble in human life than the aspiration and upward reaching of the mind that climbs for attainment in knowledge and endeavor. We look up and see the young scholar, patient, cheerful, with indomitable purpose. patient, cheerful, with indomitable pur-pose climbing the ascents of learning. We see the brave man or woman who reaches daily up after high ideals and noble aims, to do better work, and more general service, and reach a wider use-fulness. That climbing is nobler and more herole than storming the heights for any victory that war has ever seen. It may be herole to strain up the slopes to take a battery and plant a flag, bu it is a finer thing to climb to lofty vision and a divine manhood,—Central Presby terian.

Japan for Christ.

In the present war with Russia sh has exhibited a degree of military knowl has exhibited a degree of military knowledge, prowess and strategy that has amazed the rest of the world and utterly confounded her enemies, while her humane and generous treatment of the captured and wounded that have fallen into her hands has been most commendable. It is said that by order of the government there is a Christian chaplain with every division of the army. The schools are largely under the conduct of Christian teachers, which remembers well for the religion of the the conduct of Christian Joseners, which promises well for the religion of the future. What may not be expected from such a people when brought fully under the control of Christian principle, and regenerating power of the Gospel of Jesus Christ?—Richmond Christian Advocate.

## After Life.

Who can doubt the "after-life?" Will the transition to it be any more wonderful a change than these we witness daily, but have seen so often that their marvelousness seems gone? Will the resurrection of the human body be any more wonderful than this springing of seemingly. If less trees and bare, brown more wonderful than this springing we seemingly lifless trees and bare, brown clumps of roots into great beauty? More wonderful yet, this case, wound around itself last fall by a most repulsive worm, will release a creature radically changed in form and made beautiful with glorious colorings.—Religious Herald.

TO REMOVE PRECKLES AND PIMPLES

TO REMOVE FRECKLES AND PIMPLES IN TEN DAYS.

SATINOLA is a new discovery which is sold under a positive guarantee and money will be refunded in every case where it fails to remove freckies, liver spots, sun tan, black heads, pimples, and all discolorations and dissiguring cruptions of the skin no raties of the word of the skin no raties of the word of the skin no raties of the word of the skin will be supposed to the word of the skin no raties of the word of the skin will be supposed to the word of the skin of the word of the skin of the word of the skin of the skin of the word of the skin of the skin of the word of the skin of the skin of the word of the skin of the skin of the word of the skin of the sk

# MAKERS OF RICHMOND

Brief Sketches of Men Who Have Helped to Make the City. Sketch No. 26-Series Began June 26, 1904.

Bryce Stewart Hume, one of the best known of the younger business men of Richmond, is a native of Louisvile, Ky., where he was born June 28, 1868. He was die son of William G. Hume, cashier of the Bank of Kentucky. His mother was Miss Marian Stewart, daughter of Bryce Stewart, of Clarksville, Tenn., and brother of John and D. K. Stewart, of Brook Hill.

After being graduated from the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Mr. Hume ordered business as a clerk in an

After being granulated from the South-western Presbyterian University, Mr. Hume entered business as a clerk in an agricultural implement and seed store in Clarksville, Tenn. This was in 1886. Six months later he was in the employ

Six months later he was in the employ of Grocey and Company, general agent of Grocey and Company, general agents to the Louisville and Nashville Raliroad and the Cumberland and Ohlo River Packet Company.

About this time ill health compelled Mr. Hume to seek rest, and quiet in Florida, where he spent several years. Upon regaining his health, he came to Richmond in 1822 and became assistant with D. N. Walker and Company, in the insurance business. He was later electinsurance business. He was later insurance business. He was later election manager of the insurance department of the Security Bank, which position he held until the merger in 2602, with the American National Bank. Mr. Hume them formed a partnership with C. C. Chapin, and established the existing real estate and insurance business under the firm name of Chapin and Hume.

In 1897, Mr. Hume organized the Citi-rapin Bellef Association, which has been

In 1897, Mr. Hume organization, which has been productive of so much good in the community. He has been president of the association since its organization. Mr. Hume assisted in organizing the Young Men's Business Association in 1898, and

Mayor as Employment Agent.'

Clever Work by Campaign

Secretary-Politics a Business

Which Deals in Public Jobs

and Contracts-Political Feu-

dalism-City Hall as Asylum

By an Ex-Mayor of One of the

Largest American Cities.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

election.
With rare exceptions every letter began

with a congratulation and ends with an application for a public position. Most of them were reinforced by endorsements, recommendations from men of whose ex-

Every letter represented a possible vot-and a probably enthusiastic partisan. A campaign secretary wrote a reply to each application, so cleverly worded tha

while it did not contain the definite statement that I would, if elected, give

morning and stormed my office ever hour. I could not repudiate the impl

for insecure, small salaried clerkships in

While I was struggling against this in

for insecure, strice, the public service.

REVELATIONS

for Incompetents.



later became president of this body. The association performed an excellent work during its existence. It was absorbed by the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hume has served on the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce two years. He was chairman of the Fioral Committee of the Carnival, and is at the present time on the Ways and Means Committee of the Civic Improvement League. He is a member of the

the conclusion that in the game of practical politics the successful man is he who proves to be the best job getter.

"You can't stay in politics unless you can put your constituents on some pay roll," said the alderman. "Most of my time is spent getting work for my people, and this is true of every allerman in the city. I don't know how many men I have got into the street car company, the gas company and the other companies which have to come to us for

pany, the gas company and the other companies which have to come to us for

Hamlins Blood and Liver Pills AUNT DINAH'S HERB TEA For Bale and Recommended by

## ALL DRUGGISTS

the man whom they recognized as their chief and sponsor. The time and energy they consumed in his service would rapidly advance them to responsible high-salaried positions should they put as much vigor and enthusiasm into private business. Some of them were fanatically loyal to their ward bosses, and all of them were ready to fight at the drop of the hat for their political masters.

This condition of what I might call political feudalism was one of the most embarrassing problems which I was called upon to solve. It seemed to me that if I gave a public position to a young man he ought to be my "fellow," my partisan. But I soon learned that after all I was only the employment agent—the principals were the local leaders, who took care of their followers through me.

This humiliating truth was driven home to me several times, and as often was I

This humiliating truth was driven home to me several times, and as often was I on, the point of asserting myself by summarily discharging scores' of employes who had been put on the pay roll at the request of their ward leaders. But I could not afford to lose the political friendship of men who, in their own communities, were stronger than I, nor could I hope to upset a deep-rooted condition which, after all, was entirely in harmony with our representative form of government. So I swallowed my pride and did just what all Mayors, Governors and Presidents do—consulted the leaders. and did just what all Mayors, Governors and Presidents do-consulted the leaders, and thus enlarged their importance in the eyes of their immediate followers. One must use the tools he finds at hand if he cannot secure better.

According to the dictionary, a political party is a "number" of persons united in opinion and design in opposition to others in the community." But one has only to be a Mayor but a few weeks to almost believe that a political party is a large number of persons who are made to think they are the real party by a small number of persons who call themselves "the organization" and who claim all the spoils of office as a reward for their unselfish devotion to the party. One of the stock phrases used by politicians who brought applicants for positions to me was "He did good work for the party." What they should have said was, "He did good work for the party." What they should have said was, "He did good work for the organization—the machine" Without patronage it would be exceedingly difficult to maintain a political machine, and that is the real reason why political organizations and leaders are opposed to civil service reform. I am putting forth this statement as possessing the chilm of novelty, for the fact is known of all men. But it will serve to call attention to the hypocritical devotion to party principles loudly voiced by the bosses of political machines. Such men are ever trumpeting their disinterested party loyalty and devotion, and their incessant claims in time lead many to believe them. This devotion does not go outside their little circle; their loyalty is con-According to the dictionary, a loyalty and devotion, and their incession claims in time lead many to believe them. This devotion does not go outside their little circle; their loyalty is confined to the small group which is the inachine, and this machine stops running when the oil of patronage gives out.

It may seem strange that I did not

Dr. Ernest Warren Porter has been unanimously elected president of the University of Washington.

By the telecriptograph, the invention of M. Malcotti, an Italian engineer, resident in Brusse's, conversation held over telephones are to be reproduced in print.

Dr. W. E. Scott, who recently resigned as president of Franklin College, Laporte, Ind., is about to take up the work of writing a history of the Baptists of Indiana, for which he has been collecting data for twenty-five years.

Frederick V. Coville, botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Albert F. Potter, grazing expert of the Bureau of Forestry, have gone to the Southwest grazing districts with a view of classifying districts with a view of classifying the ranges.

Dr. W. B. Scranton, of East Hartford, Conn., will shortly return as a missionary to Korea, where he has already spent twenty-three years, serving, for the most part, as a physician.

Japanese Ghosts.

In connection with the 'naval conflicts now proceeding in the Far Bast, it is interesting to recall that certain islands off the Japanese coast are traditionally haunted by the shoats of Japanese slain in naval battles. Even to-day the Chousen peasant fancles he sees ghostly armites bailing out the sea with bottomiess dippers, condemned thus to cleanse the ocean of the slain of centuries

companies which have to come to us for favors. Just now my hest hold is the rallroad which cuts through the west end of my ward. The railroad people want to run a long switch down a street and it comes in mighty handy to me just naw, for the other crowd has got the breweries and the lumber yards, and I'm going to have a hard fight on my hands. I sent forty men over to the railroad yesterday, and they are all working to-day." FOURTH ARTICLE.

(Copyright, 1901, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

NOTE—For obvious reasons the writer prefers that his identity remain unknown. DEFORE I had been the chief executive of my city half a dozen weeks I was airongly tempted to rub out the sign, "Office of the Mayor," which glittered in gold letters on my door, and substitute for it "Employment Agent." Apparently all the expended money, time and energy, all of the bitterness of a fierce political fight, all of the excitement, worry and fatigue caused by a mayorally campaign, and all of the skill, cunning and craftiness incident to an election had been so many factors in the proposition, not to make me a mayor, but to enable me to distribute city joos to several hundred parlisans.

The day after I was nominated my modest mall suddenly expanded to fear-some proportions. Letters literally floyed into home and office. They were heaped up in mounds and hillocks, and these swelled to mountains the day after my election.

With rare exceptions every letter began The City Hall seems to be regarded by many citizens as an asyium for their drunken, incompetent or worthies: relatives. I recall one instance. A/successful and worthy business man came to man with the request that I place his brother

tives. I recall one instance. A/succesful and worthy business man came to mowith the request that I place his brother in one of the departments. He mentioned a position which paid a fair salary. I knew the man's brother to be a worthless drunkard, and with some heat I said:

"In your big store you've got almost as many men as 'are employed in this City Hall. Why can't you find a place for your brother, there?"

"Well, Mr. Mayor," he replied, "he's not very strong, and you know there's a wide difference between private business and the public service. You don't deniand so much of a man in the City Hall as we do in our shop."

Now this man, but a short time before, had strenuously objected to the amount of personal tax assessed against his establishment, and in his argument had injected the statement that if the public service were managed more economically there would be no need for such large taxes. I did not give his brother the wanted position, and that business man became my personal and political enemy.

His was a typical case; one of many such. Had I acceded to all of like requests made during my term of office, the city pay roll would have read like the columns of those directories which contain only the names of the fashionables. Men representing the nicest and best people of my city begged me daily to find some place in some department where the family cast-off could be "employed." I soon discovered that the salary had nothing to do with the case; the family wanted to be able to refer to the ne'er-do-well as a "public official" or as one of the "mayor's friends"—and the public service was so elastic. It never seemed to have occurred to them that a mayor might have some personal pride in his administration. Their solfish thoughtlessness blinded their civic patriotism, and so they trouped to the mayor's office, exhibited their family skeletons and brazenly attempted the public.

There was a murked difference between recommendations from men of whose existence I was densely ignorant.

In the beginning I made some futile attempts to classify and group the letters, but a few days demonstrated my inability to kepe the head of system above the deluge of applications, so I called on my campaign manager for help. He promptly said I needed a "campaign secretary," and in a few hours had installed a brisk young man, with a corps of type-writers, and I saw no more applications. But when that energetic campaign secretary took hold he started the major part of the troubles which beset me after I became mayor.

Every letter represented a possible voto

the applicant a city hall position, it was "warm" enough to justify thousands of the petitioners in the helief that they certainly would be "taken care of."

The answers detailed by my campaign secretary were said to be vote-getters. They were regarded as exceedingly fetching campaign literature. As a matter of

their civic patrictism, and so they trooped to the mayor's office, exhibited their family skeletons and brazenly attempted to place their black sheep as charges upon the public.

There was a marked difference between such men and those presented by the political such men portant part hypocristy pluyed in politics only during campaigns, and then, but slightly. I was not a leader; not even a prominent party man. I got in the habit of voting the ticket made up in the political superiors of the men in caucus by the "organization" and nominated in convention by the delegates brain the which characterize men of success. Most of them were young and ambitious, and looked upon a public job not only as a reward for services rendered their political superiors, but as a means to advance them in politics and the world in general. To be sure, they regarded a desk in the City Hall or the foremanship of a street gang as a sine-cure, and this idea of public service grew out of their political creed, which was that the chief end of a "ward worker" is to keep himself and his friends in power.

These men were by nature not lazy or ing campaign literature. As a matter of fact, they were so many petty swindles, designed to obtain goods under false protenses. I did not see these trouble-breeders until I became mayor. Then they fol on me from all sides at once. Their hear-ers filled the halls and corridors of the city hall. They mobbed my home every morning and stormed my office every promises, for each bore my rubber stamped signature. I simply was comstamped signature. I simply was compelled to listen to every man who came
with one of those impowritten curses and
write down his mane, address and "job
wanted" for future consideration.

Valuable hours, which should have been
used in the configure of the city. Valuable hours, which should have been used in the consuct of the city's business, were given up entirely to this employment agency work. And I marveled at the eager desire for public positions displayed by men who wasted weeks seeking "city hall jobs." Some of them held good positions, which paid them higher salaries than they ever could hope to get from the city. Yet they were willing and anxious to give up substantial situations in honorable business houses for insecure, small salaried clerkships in

their city half lives might indicate they were. They were ceaseless workers for

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while I was struggling against this invasion of job hunters I was told by my political friends that in dividing the plants I must constantly keep in minument the good of our party, but the welfare of our organization. I have told how the peauliar political conditions which obtained at that time led me to organize what my opponents were pleased to call my "personal machine." I supposed that he milding up an organization to strengthen my administration I ought to be doing my party good at the same time. But I soon learned that successful politicians place organization first and party second. It was a friendly alderman who haid down this rule of conduct for me: "Give your fellows the jobs, and they'll make the party keep you in your job."

He had called to get one of his "fellows" on the pay yiol!

"He isn't much on figures, but he's a huntler at the primarles, and I need him. He's one of the best canvassers I've got, and I want you to take care of him. There's a good job in the health office which doesn't lake up more than are detained. Established Over a Century. Jewellers, Silveremiths, Stationers, 1107 Pennsylvania Avenue, or him. There's a good job in the health office which doesn't lake up more than one day a week, and the rest of the time I can use him. He's a pretty wise lad. I could get the street car company io take him, but he'd have to work there."

The chat which followed led me to